CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS—THE DEMOCRATIC QUARREL.

Secremento City in July wes the scene of quite a number of Conventions and Ratification meetings, the most important of which were two Democratic State Conventions of the rival Broderick and enti-Broderick wings, and the Whig State Convention.

The Delegates and contestants to the Democratic State Convention assembled at the First Baptist Caurch of 8a-cramento July 18, at 3 P. M., (a small frame building capeble of holding 300 persons and which was barred produced by 14 to that hour.) and was called to order by the Noval S. Eroderick, (Chairman of the Democratic State publishes, saying:

Joa havid S. Broderick, (Chairman of the Democratic Size monitite) saying:

"The men of the Convention—It is now 3 o'clock, the 1 appointed by the State Central Committee for the organization of this Convention. You all know what we assembled here for;—it is to moninate two Congressmen and a Clerk of the Supreme Court—the three of which are to be supported by the Democratic electors at the next general election. I amnow roady, gentlemen, to receive the names of any persons for temporary officers whom you may wish to choose."

Mr. O Meara of San Francisco nominated ex-Governor McDougal for temporary Chairman.

Mr. Vermule of Santa Clara nominated Judge Edward McGowan.

Mr. Broderick—I recognize the gentleman from Santa.

McGowan.

Mr. Broderick—I recognize the gentleman from Santa Clars first; and, besides, I believe the seat of the other gentleman is contested.

A Voice—You have no right to decide that question.

Major Hook of Eldorado—I submit to this Convention

hether— Mr. Broderick—Gentlemen, you have heard the name or

Edward McGowan for temporary Chairman—
Major Hook of El Dorado—I would inquire what right
you have, Mr. Roderick, to decide upon the qualifications
of any deceated.

major Hose of El Dorelo—I would inquire what right you have, Mr. Roderick, to decide upon the qualifications of any delegate.

Several Voices—Question! Question! Major Hook—This matter should be decided by the Convention, and not by you.

Mr. Broderick—Gentlemen, all you that are in favor of Edward McGowan for temporary Chairman will please to say "aye," and the contrary "no."

A storm of ayes and noes followed, amid which Mr. McGowan was declared elected, and both he and ex Governor McDougal made a rush for the stand, and by the assistance of mutual friends, gained it about the same time. Mr. McGowan was making hastily for the Chair when Major Hook alipped between him and it, and said "nobody had a right "to the Chair." A scene of the greatest confusion ensued, and emid cheers for McDougal and McGowan, and demands for the calling of the rolls of the counties, both the temporary Chairmen were provided with scats, and sat down by each other.

Gov. McDougal—I desire to submit—(Cheers, bisses, yells, and all sorts of unearthly sounds.)

Judge McGowan—Gentlemen of the Convention—(Here another tumult followed.)

Judge McGowan—Gentlemen of the Convention—(Here another tunualt followed.)

Gov. McDcugal—We are more like a parcel of—
Finding it utterly impossible to obtain a hearing, both the Chairmen took their seats.

Col. Wm. Walker—(the Fillibuster, and a Broderick Delegate—at this stage of the proceedings mounted on a forum and desired to be permitted to say something.

Silence was here obtained for a moment, when Mr. Geo. Edwards, of Tuolumne, and Mr. ——, were appointed Secretaries by the Anti-Electionists; and Messra. Charles P. Nichols, of Sacramento, and Charles Divine, of Santa Clars, were appointed to the same posts by the Electionists.

Several Voices—Walker! Walker!
Gov. McDougal—The Secretaries will please proceed with the calling of the roll.
Col. Wm. Walker—Gentlemen of the Convention—(a voice, "hear that nan")—all we ask is, that reason be heard, and that reason prevail. (Several voices, "Good! good!") If you are willing to hear reason, then I ask the Convention to lay aside all tumuit, and hear me put one question to the gentleman who has been put forward by one side of the house for temporary Chairman.
A Voice—I call the gentleman to order.'
Col. Walker—Did you (to Gov. McDougal) vote for John Bigler!

ohn Bigler ?
A scene of the greatest confusion here followed. Some

A scene of the greatest confusion here followed. Some shouted out at the top of their voices—"Answer the question! answer the question! while from the other end of the house came equally strong demands for the calling of the roll of the Counties.

Judge McGowan then came forward, and a motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials having been carried, read off some names.

The other side of the House also appointed a Credential Committee.

The other side of the Arbara addressed the Convention as follows: I must inquire which is the legitimate chairman. I see before me two chairmen. [Great laughter.] Which is it, the Governor or the Judge? Which is the legitimate

is it, the Governor or the Judge of thick is the State of the Judge McGowan.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Anti-Electionist Committee entered the room and handed a list of the delegates to the Secretary (Mr. Edwards), who proceeded to read them off with great volubility, amid the choering and hissing of the Convention; but he had not proceeded far, when the Electionist Committee entered, and the Secretary of that portion of the House began to read with all his might, and for a time there was a very indiceous contest as to quickness of tongue between the two officials. At length the Electionist Secretary handed the list to Judge McGowan and he immediately put the question and declared the

an, and he immediately put the question and declared the report of the Committee adopted.

The same form was gone through on the other side of the House, and the report of the Committee there was also adopted.

Immediately after this successful maneuver, several timediately after this successful maneuver, several Immediately after this successful maneuver, several voices cried out, "Tumble him down out of that!" and several people jumped on the platform, and seizing Gov. McDougal, tried to hustle him off, but he was well supported by his friends, and a general row was anticipated. Knives and pistols were drawn. It was a regular Syracuse rumpus. The reporters were obliged to quit, and a general stampede ensued. One pistol shot was fired, but whether by accident or not we are unable to say. Nobody, however, was hurt, though several were terribly frightened. When quiet was in some measure restored,

whether by accident or not we are unable to say. Nobody, however, was hurt, though several were terribly frightened. When quiet was in some measure restored, those who fled returned to the church.

Three cheers and three groans were afterward proposed for the Custom-House. For some time the noise and confusion waxed worse and worse, and affairs were about assuming a more serious aspect, when ex-President Walker arose and moved that a committee of five be appointed to select permanent officers for the Convention.

Mr. Conness moved to amend by adding and to prepare an address and snitable resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The Chairman of the Broderick wing then attempted to put the motion amid cries of "We don't recognize you as "Chairman!" &c.

The following names, however, were presented as the Broderick Committee: Walker, Yuba; Conness, El Dorado; Clayton, Placer; Hagor, San Francisco; Churchman, Nevada.

This Committee reentered, with the following report of Broderick permanent officers: For President, Edward McGowan, San Francisco; Vice-Presidents, J. T. Hall, Sacramento; A. T. Laird, Nevada: Secretaries, C. P. Nichols, Sacramento; Davis Divine, Santa Clara; and asked further time to report an address.

Mr. Broderick moved to accept the report, when the same scenes were enacted which we have recounted above.

The Anti-Broderick Committee on permanent officers also retired to their antechamber, and soon after returned with the following report:

"For President, John McDongall of San Francisco; for Vice-President, John McDongall of San Francisco; for Vice-Presidents, Major

man."

The officers were duly confirmed by the delegates of the
Anti-Broderick faction, but amid cries of dissatisfaction

Anti-Broderick faction, our and from their opponents.

And now the two factions of the great Democratic party And now the two factions of the same platform, that have been platform, that have been platform, that have been platform, the same platform of the same platform.

Anti-Broderick faction, but amid cries of dissatisfactors from their opponents.

And now the two factions of the great Democratic party of California sat and stood upon the same platform, that is to say, their respective officers were ranged side by side with each other on the same staging.

Some thoughtful Concessionist here handed up to the Broderick president a stiff glass of spirits. The favor was duly acknowledged by a hearty quaff, and then passed the same to the Anti-Broderick president, who returned the same to the Anti-Broderick president fraternized out "the presidents fraternized by their last sets" if so, I think the Convention might as "well fraternize likewise." (Laughter and confusion.)

Mr. McAlpin of San Francisco said: I never bolted a nomination but on one occasion. [A voice—"Ah, ha "! I am free to confess it, and I will tell you why—my party nominated in San Francisco a man admitted to be a Free Soiler Rancisco a man admitted to be a Free Soiler cannot be a Democrat. [Great confusion.] I say here, and I say elsewhere, that an Abolitionist and a Free Soiler cannot be a Democrat. [Great applause.]

Several voices—"Name! Name!"

Mr. McAlpin—Unfortunstely at this time he does not exist. I say we have got into a snarl. I undertake to say that the Chairman of the State Central Committee took upon himself to perform a duty which I hink a Democrat ought not. I don't think it was altogether prudent for him fo do so. I have been in other Conventions, and never saw it done. [A voice—"Always!"] I was in the Convention of 1852, and no such thing was done.

Mr. Broderick—I have always done it.

Mr. McAlpin—I have not much to say to detain you any longer. There are two wings of the

nated Mr. McDougal do not, I think, intend to leave this hall.

Mr. Walker again rose, not to defend himself, but to defend the memory of a dear departed friend from the aspersion of Free-Soliism which had been east upon him. He declared him to be free from the imputation. Further running remarks between these latter gentlemen followed on the same subject, when Mr. Mahoney of San Francisco, (Broderick,) addressed the Convention.

Again the query was propounded to the Anti-Broderick President: "Did you vote for Bigler!" This time the Governor responded and confessed that he did not vote for Governor Bigler which led him to suppose that John Bigler; lor was a dishonest man. [Tremendous applause, laughter, &c.]

tor. &c.. | Here a Delegate back by the door cried out, "Are we going to discuss Free Sollism here! I wish this Conven-tion would finish up its business and adjourn; I want my

The church was here becoming a political confessional. Mr. Vermal.

— uproderick) acknowledged that he also helical confessional, and also said that it being opposed to the introduction of Savery into California, from the Oregon line to the San Dago limits, was being a Freesaller, then he was a Freesaller.

as a Frecouler.

a Brewell, of Butte (Anti) launched out into many resions of singular and astounding character. He chair is a singular and astounding character. He chair is a singular and astounding character. also had be feed Bigner for many acts which he had done, but more particularly for hi. Course in relation to the Prison contract. He was also Coppe, of to many acts of the Democratic party, he had woned for Winslow's Pierca instead of higher because he believed that he had been badly treated in relation to the Controller's office.

Gov. Bigher was vociferously called for by a resolution of the Broterick wing, and after awhile made his appearance and attempted to defend himself. He wound up by an earnest appeal to the "pure and undefiled" to fraternize, bermonize, and organize.

He was followed by several other speakers, and, at last one of the Trustees of the Church got up and said, that neither party could have the use of it any more. Tos Church was considerably damaged by the Delegates, with whittling and sensiting.

The upshot of the day's proceedings was, that the Convention is it the Church at so o'clock, P. M., under the lead of Mr. McAlpin and Mr. Vermeule, and the rear was brought up by the two Chairmen, arm-in-arm.

On the next day (the 19th inst.) both parties met at different places.

The Broughtest Conventor. The Broadsciphiles.

nt places. HE BRODERICK CONVENTION.—The Broderickites met The Broderick Convention.—The Broderickites met in Carpenter's Hall, on the Levee, and was called to order by Judge McGoway. Col. Walker offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with the absent delegates, and with power to settle all existing difficulties. Carried

cent delegates, and with power to settle all existing dim-sulties. Carried.

The following was the committee appointed:
Col. Walker. Yuba; E. Casseriy, San Francisco; R. T.
Sprayue, Shasta; Mr. McBrayer, Sacramento; Mr. Church-man, Nevada; Mr. Vermeule, Santa Clara; C. B. Phil-

springle, Sansa, Mr. Vermeule, Santa Clara; C. B. Phillipe, Monterey.

Adjourned till 1 o'clock r. M.

At the afternoon session the committee on conference came in and reported, through their chairman—Col. Walker—that they had addressed a communication to the other Convention, informing them of the action of this; that it had been received in an uncompromising spirit. It had then been withdrawn, examined and found to contain nothing that could be altered or stricken out. It was again presented to the Convention by Mr. Phillips, who here rose and stated that Mr. Chipman had arisen in the other convention and moved to throw it out of the window.

other convention and moved to throw it out of the window.

Mr. Phillips reiterated a portion of Mr. Walker's statement, and continued—that their communication had finally been laid on the table by that body to make way for a report from their Committee on Credentials. Mr. Phillips thought the larger porion of the other Convention were favorable to compromise, and would meet this Convention in the proper spirit.

Mr. Churchman proposed that the communication and a note accompanying it be read to this convention, but subsequently stated that Mr. Casserly who had the corresponderce in possession was not present.

Mr. Vermeule approved the proposition to await the arrival of Mr. Casserly and said, as to the language of Mr. Chipman, the Convention should pass it by as the idle saying of an "clongated blackguard." [Much applause.] The correspondence of the Committee of Conference with the Anti-Broderick Convention was finally procured and read, and the committee discharged. The committee, it appeared, informed the other body that they were desirous of "harmonizing," but as the Anti-Broderickites had enough of "Union and Harmony," they would not venture again in a Convention with their former associates.

Mr. Sprague then proved that the Convention proceed

not venture again in a Convention with their former associates.

Mr. Sprague then shoved that the Convention proceed
to the nomination of the different officers for which it had
assembled, viz: two Congressmen and a Clerk of the Supreme Court. Carried.

Messrs. W. T. Wallace, James W. Coffroth, Milton S.
Latham, Benjamin F. Myers, Charles H. Bryan, James
A. McDougall and E. C. Marshall were presented as Coupressional candidates, but with the exception of those of
Messrs. Latham and McDougall, (the present members)
they were withdrawn, whereupon
Mr. Lippincott moved to suspend the rules and nominate by acclamation. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Sprague of Shasta, the Hon. Milton
S. Latham was unanimously re-nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Sweasey of San Francisco, the Hon.
James A. McDougal was re-nominated unanimously by

mes A. McDougal was re-nominated unanimously by

James A. McDongal was re-nominated unanimously by acclamation.

All the nominations for Clerk of the Supreme Court were then separately withdrawn, excepting Mr. P. K. Woodside, present incumbent, who was re-nominated unanimously by acclamation.

On motion of Reuben Raines of Sacramento, three cheers were given for the Old Democratic party.

On motion of Mr. Conness of Eldorado, the Convention took a recess till 8 o'clock.

In the evening Col. Walker (Ex-President of Lower California) presented an address and resolutions which were adopted. The address cites the difficulties which have arisen in the Democratic party of California, and charges them to the thousand differences of opinion which exist in the ranks of a party composed of such heterogeneous elements more than those which compose the party in any other State of the Union. Walker's address makes out the position of California Democracy now to be as follows:

"It was not until last year, and after the nomination of the Benicia Convention, that there was an open rupture between the two branches of the Democracy. The same diversity of prejudices and opinions divided the party during the last session of the Legislature. It moved the Democracy in the recent elections of delegates to the State Convention. When the delegates to the Sacramento Convention assembled, the same radical division was apparent. One perform of the Democracy organized under the laws and usages of the party, and placed officers over the Convention who had supported the action of previous State Convention who had supported the action of previous State Convention. The portion of delegates who seek to make the party sectional, placed at their head men who repudiated a nomince of the last State Convention. By their acts and declarations these latter evinced a desire to agitate in this State social questions of the most disturbing character, and discussions of these subjects can only tend to schismatize the party. On the other hand, we, the re-

to schismatize the party. On the other hand, we, the representatives of men who wish to maintain the Catholicity of the party, sought to harmonize the divisions of the Democracy. Our proposals for compromise were treated with disdain, and acorn was the only reward they were willing to bestow on our conciliatory efforts.

Col. Walker's resolutions are in favor of the free donation of the public lands to actual settlers in limited quantities, as "the surest and most speedy method of develop-"ing the resources of the State—promoting industry and "elevating society, is to encourage by enactment of "proper laws, the ownership and cultivation of the soil in limited quantities by actual settlers, and of guarantee-"ing to such scitlers the value of all improvements bona "fide made."

The friendship of the Democracy to the interests of the laboring man is asserted, and also their hostility to

The friendship of the Democracy to the assisting to the Institute of the I

monopoly of privileges. It is announced "that the constitution and laws are but it is announced "that the constitution and laws are but the expressions of popular will; therefore, we deprecate any change of the Constitution of this State, other than by amendments, until such an amendment shall have been incorporated in it, as shall guarantee to the people, that the Constitution prepared by a convention for its "revision, shall be submitted to the people for their ratifi-

"that the Constitution prepared by a convention for its "revision, shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection."

A better organization of the common school system is demanded, and also a Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and "that all differences of opinion upon questitions of party policy, expediency, or men, are to be settled by convention, or caucus of members of the party "for that purpose assembled, and that at such conventions or caucus es, a majority shall rule, and that it is the duty of every-Democrat cheerfully to submit to a decision of such questions thus made, and that any violation or desparture from this usage, is subversive of party organization, and destructive of the harmony and dangerous to the success of the party."

Resolved, That we cordially approve and endorse the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention, assembled at Baltimore, which nominated the Hon. Frankin Pierce for the Presidency.

Mr. Conness, from the committee appointed to prepare a State Central Committee, reported the following names, which were accepted, and the report of the committee adopted by the Convention:

STATE CENTRAL CONNITTEE—Messrs. David Mishoney.

B. F. Lippincott, Frederick D. Kohler, Thomas Brannan, Francisco: J. T. Hall, G. W. Colby and John H. McKune of Sacramento: M. Gray of Yuba; A. T. Laird of Nevadus. James W. Coffroth of Tuolumme; John B. Phillips of Montercy.

Col. Walker responded to a call of the Convention, and

Montercy.
Col. Walker responded to a call of the Convention, and Col. Walker responded to a call of the Convention, and occupied a principal portion of his time in proclaiming Mr. J. A. McDougal the "peculiar representative of California, in sustaining the project of constructing a Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Latham, the "peculiar representative" of the State, in advocating the extension of Democratic principles over the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Conness moved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in The Democratic State Journal, Commercial Advertiser, and all other papers throughout the State in good Democratic standing. Carried.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Trustees of the Baptist Church, and \$400 was raised for the use of the Church.

Three cheers were proposed and given for the Old Line,

A vote of many and \$400 was raised for the use of the Church.

Three cheers were proposed and given for the Old Line, and three cheers for Gov. Bigler.

After which the Convention adjourned sine dis.

THE ANTI-BRODERICK CONVENTION.—This Convention on the second day, met at Musical Hall, the Hon. John McDougall the President of the Anti-Senatorial, took the chair and spoke in substance as follows:

"After one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed in a deliberative body, we are here now in peace. On yesterday was present a faction in convention opposing On yesterday was present a faction in convention opposing the views and wishes of a majority of the Democrats comprising that convention. An attempt had been made last winter by this faction to bring about the election of a U. S. Senator one year in advance of the time prescribed by S. Senator one year in advance of the time prescribed by law and political usage. Their motto was to rule or ruin the Democratic party. The wish of this faction had fortunately been thwarted and their efforts to carry a proponnately been thwarted and their efforts to carry a proponnately been thwarted and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts to carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts a carry a proponnately been threated and their efforts and their efforts are a proponnately and their efforts and their efforts are a proponnatel

sion and compromise had been effered by the majority, but these had been rejected; but we will let the world know that we are the Democratic party. [Applausa.] After further remarks, the speaker concluded by saying that be had a duty to perform. Some jealousy had existed between the City of San Francisco and the interior counties. For the purpose of endeavoring to remove that, he would now resign his position as President of the Convention.

Mr. Estell said for the purpose of carrying out the wishes Mr. Estell said for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Convention in this respect, he would move that Major Hock of Eldorado, be Fresident of the Convention That gentleman on assuming the Chair, returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. The Vice-Presidents then resigned their offices, and the following gentlemen were duly substituted in their stead: H. P. Barber of Tuolumne, Wm. A. Nunnelly of Shasta, G. W. Taliaferro of Calaveras, Dr. Downing of Los Angeles The same Secretaries who efficiated on Monday retained their places. their places.

Another Credential Committee was appointed. The re-

Another Credential Committee was appointed. The remainder of the morning session was devoted to a discussion of the "Reconciliatory" note of the Broderick Convention presented by Cel. Walker.

Mr. Chipmen said that the Broderick faction was beyond political redemption. He had asked for concession and compromise on the part of his friends on Tuesday, but they had been sperned by this chique. The Democratic party, he asserted, would now never prosper until it was purged of this disgraceful, rotten faction which now clung to it. He had no polical affinities with them, and no connection hereafter, except on business matters. When, he said, you seek the devil in hell you must sink. I will shan them hereafter as I would a viper. He would not sit with a party of brute men. If you receive this proposition you drive my venerable friend Col. Watkins from the Convention, and I had rather see a thousand shoulder-strikers sink in perdition, than that such an act should be consummated.

This speech was received with great applause.

tion, and I had rather see a thousand sheulder-strikers sink in perdition, than that such an act should be consummated.

This speech was received with great applause.

Mr. Chipman, after glancing at the note, moved to throw it out of the window; others moved that it be laid on the table; see Mr. Washington made a motion that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

One of the Committee Electionist or Broderick; then asked leave to withdraw the letter, and said he would take it on himself to say that they would bring it back couched in language that could not be construed into disrespect. He was allowed to withdraw the paper.

The Chair announced the following named gentlemen as the Committee on the address:

B. F. Washington, Gen, Estill, W. W. Van Voorhies,
T. H. Barbour, John McDougal.

In the afternoon Credentials were acted upon, and the Broderick Conference Committee presented another note, in which they say: We are unable to perceive any manner in which we can more reasonably propose a conference with you for harmonizing the Democratic party; and we are still less able to find in our note anything disrespectful to your body.

In the expaning, the following contemps were then put in

your body.

In the evening, the following gentlemen were then put in

In the evening, the following gentlemen were then put in nomination for Congress:

From the North.—J. W. Denver of Trinity: J. T. Crenshaw of Nevada.

From the South.—P. T. Herbert of Mariposa: A. C. Bradford of San Josquin: C. M. Scott of Tuolumne.

A delegate in the lower part of the room said he was authorized to withdraw the name of the Hon. J. T. Crenshaw.

Crenshaw.

Gen. Denver was nominated by acclamation, and in ac-Gen. Denver was nominated by acclamation, and in accepting, expressed his political sentiments to be: First, then, as to the object in which most of you are interested here—the Pacific and Atlantic Rairoad. If I should be elected, I will do all in my power to procure the construction of that road [great applause]; and in the furtherance of that object, gentlemen. I will accept in the name of California, from the General Government, every dollar and every acre of land that can be properly applied to that object by the Congress of the United States. [A Voice.—"You are the man, Sir."] Gentlemen, there has been one great principle decided in Congress lately. It is the principle recognizing the right of American citizens to all the immunities enjoyed in the present States—that is, by those who have gone out to the Territories. In other words, the right of self-government. [Greet applause.] Now, gentlemen, I go the whole length of that principle. I indorse it to the falliest extent, and shall never do anything size, if I men, 1 go the whole length of that principle. I indoors to the falliest extent, and shall never do anything else, if I am or am not elected. As far, gentlemen, as the question devolved in reference to public lands, I say that it may be settled—it may be taken by actual settlers. The principle is well understood in western States. Western men understand it too well-for there to be any difference of opinion

On motion, an informal vote was taken on the nominations from the southern counties for Congress—the southern counties being first called. The following was the result:

Herbert, 99: Bradford, 45: Scott, 21: Col. Watkins, 2: Bianton McAlpin, 15: Mr. Herbert was declared the nomine, and in the course of his speech said:

"I shall go before the people, and will unfurl a banner on which shall be inscribed.—"Democracy, Douglas, Nebracka and Anti Election." [Tremendous applause.] It is true, fellow-citizens, that it is to be regretted that there is a spit in the party at the present time, and I look upon it as one which probably will redound to the benefit and interest, if not of the Democracy of the State of California, at least of the entire population. Fellow-citizens, let us go before the people in the present contest with a determination to show that victory is ours."

On the third day the Convention reassembled, and after

us go before the people in the present contest with a determination to show that victory is ours."

On the third day the Convention reassembled, and after transacting the usual Convention business appointed the following State Central Committee, as reported by Mr. McKibben from the committee appointed to nominate a committee.

San Francisco—B. F. Washington, B. McAlpin, W. G. Ross, W. Flint, A. A. Reichert, J. R. Maloney, James O Meara; Socremento—J. R. Hardenburgh, V. E. Gelger, J. H. Ralston; Stockton—S. H. Bowker, Charles Powell; Marysrillo—Charles S. Fairfax; El Dorado—E. N. Trout; Placer—J. H. Barbour; Twolemna—C. L. Scott; Calaveras—C. A. Clarke; TXth Judicial District—W. J. Listen, William A. Mix. Les Angeles—J. P. McFarland; VIIth Judicial District—II. P. Hingleman.

The San Francisco Times and Transcript was indorsed in as the legitimate organ of the Democracy, on which its editor, Mr. Washington, returned his thanks. The

perty of California.

Mr. Van Voorhies reported an address from the commit-Mr. Van Voorhies reported an address from the commit-tee appointed to draft the same, which was unanimously adopted, and each member subscribed his name to it. The address wholly relates to the composition of the delogates to the rural conventions, denounces the Broderick party for attempting to elect their chieftain to the U. S. Senate last winter, and for Mr. Broderick's interference at the State Convention as a member of the State Central Com-mittee of 1853-54. The address complains of Broderick thus:

s: He ascends the rostrum, calls the convention to order, "He ascends the rostrum, calls the convention to order, announces that he is ready to receive nominations for Chairman, resolves himself into a Committee on Credentials, arrogates to himself rights and powers unquestionably belonging to the Convention, refuses to put the question on motion first made by a member of the majority, and without a vote regularly and legitimately ascertained, occlares a member of the minority, and one of his own faction. President pro tem, of the Convention."

Col. McAlpin (a Slavery Propagandist, formerly of Mobile, Ala., introduced a series of resolutions, which were also adopted:

Kestled, By the Democratic party in Convention assembled that we view the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad as one of the most important matters for the welfare of our common con-

we view the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad as one of the most important matters for the welfare of our common country that has agitated the public mind since the formation of our National Government, and we but each the sentiments of nine-ten! is of the people of California, when we declare that the Congress of the United States should do all and everything consistent with the Constitution in adding the commencement and completion of the mine.

Edwired, That while we review the off-expressed views of the Democracy of California in avor of the donation to actual settlers

Befored, That while we review the oft-expressed views of the Democracy of California in favor of the donation to actual settlers in limited quantities of the public donation, we nevertheless believe said recommend that liberal donations should be made, in accordance with the well-established policy of the General Government in similar eases, to said in the construction of the prested national work of the age—the building of the Atlantic and Pacific Raifroad. Resolved. That we must codisily approve and sustain the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the vote thereupon shows most clearly that it was a Democratic measure—one of principle, that should have enlisted in its favor every true lover of Republican principles, and we only regret that among the names of those who opposed its passage we notice some few who claim to be Democratic. Easilied. That we reassert and maintain the principles of the Democratic Platform adopted at Bultimore in 1832, and we indores to the fullest extent the Administration of Gen. Frankin Pierce.

Mr. O Meara offered a resolution providing that the next Convention be called to order by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, which was adopted.

Mr. McAlpin stated that he had received a letter from Gen. McDougall, stating that he will not be, and does not desire, in any shape whatever, to be a candidate for Congress. In his letter he says to me, continued Mr. McAlpin, that he had a conversation with Mr. Latham,—who requested him to say the same thing for him to the good people of California. I will have that portion of the letter published, in order that the people throughout the State may see it.

Eve thousand copies of the proceeding of the Conven-

are may see it.

Five thousand copies of the proceeding of the Conven-tion, together with the address, were ordered printed, and to pay expenses each mercher contributed \$5. The State Central Committee of the Broderick and Big-ler wing of the California Democracy have issued a reply to the address of the Anti-Broderickites, but as it wholly relates to questions of "regularity" and a failure to har-monize, a summary of its contents would be useless to At-lantic readers.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled at Sacramento City July 25, and was more putific in its course. The only cause of any wrangling being the subject of Mr. Fillmore's appointment of Democrats, and the language of the address and resolutions adopted, which were introduced by a once famous politician of the Broadway House of New-York and an officeholder under Mr. Fillmore. Carroll was always pleased with this kind of business in New-York.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Sacramento Theater. Frank Soule, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and on motion of William S. Spear of Sierra, Joshua P. Haven of San Francisco, was elected temporary President.

On motion of Elcan Heydenfeld of San Francisco, Marcus E. Boruck was elected Secretary, and
On motion of D. F. Douglas, G. F. Rhodes of Mariposa was elected Assistant Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed and the Convention took a recess.

On the reassembling of the Convention the Committee reported, and another was appointed to report permanent officers.

M. E. Hydenfeldt, on the Committee of Permanent Of-

reported, and abother was a properly officers.

Mr.E. Hydenfeldt, on the Committee of Permanent Officers. incers and the Order of Business, reported the following sa permanent officers of the Convention: President—J. NEELT JOHNSON. A. D. McDonald, Plumas: John A. Lewis, Los Angeles, J. M. Szewart, Taolmane: J. M. Szewart, Taolmane: J. M. H. Huggins, San Joaquin; D. Shepard, Calaveras; John H. Hoor, Santa Clara; E. S. Isham, Yabo.

D. Shepard, Calaveras: John H. Moor, Santa Clara;

E. S. Isham, Yabo.

M. D. Brouck, San Francisco; H. B. Livingston, San Fran.

Sergeont at Arms: John Manning.

The following gentlemen were submitted as candidates for the nominations for Congress; G. B. Bowie of Columa, E. P. Fletcher of Flamath, R. N. Wood of Contra Costa, Frank Scale of San Francisco, E. Woodruff of Marywillo, P. H. Harris of Butte, W. W. Stowe of Santa Cruz, T. H. Williams of El Dorado, P. B. Reading of Shasta, D. K. Newell of El Dorado, E. D. Baker of San Francisco, W. W. Hawks of San Francisco, Calboun Beaham of San Francisco, and J. M. Crane of San Francisco, W. W. Hawks of San Francisco, Calboun Beaham of San Francisco, and J. M. Crane of San Francisco, and withdraw his name, as did also Mr. Nowell. The name of Mr. Williams was also withdrawn.

On Wednesday the Convention again assembled, and the question arease whether they would hear the report from the Committee on Address and Resolutions first, or proceed with the nominations. The former was agreed to, whereupon

Mr. Carroll of York presented a brief address in favor of State reforms, and called upon the people of Csifforms to "sid us to reside the taxes; to unshackle commerce," to remove the anti-republican restrictions to trade imposed by venal legislation: above all, join us in the "effort to restore the purity of the ballot-box and the free-don of sictions: to make secure the life, liberty and property of every citizen. We proclaim the building of the Pacufic Railroad to be the paramount daty of the Government of the United States, as furnishing, when completed, the best and surest means of national deficience. We desire the adoption and perfection of the best system of common school education, and to yield sid in all possible ways to learning and science. We demand a purification of the judgment seat, and revision of the statutes. In this spirit we present our candidates, "confidently booking for your approval of our principles "at the ballot-box."

The above address, and a ser

of the Pacific Railrose.

3. The public domain being the property of the United States, California is entitled to her share for agricultural, railroad and common school purposes.

4. Considers the law to protect miners, &c., as inviolate, and denounces any measures that will in effect overthrow the same of the contraction.

Favors a prompt survey of the public domain, which

6. Favors a prompt survey of the public domain, which will settle the vexations delays in cases before United States Land Commissioners.

6. Is of opinion that each Territory has a right togovern itself, and when the populations entitle them to frame a State Constitution, they have a right to sail themselves, independent of any other power.

7. Favors the Homestead law.

8. Thinks that in the disposition of the mineral lands the wishes of the miners alone ought to be consulted.

9. Considers that the money collected for Customs in this State prior to her admission into the Union should be refunded.

this State prior to her admission into the Union should be refunded.

10. Inderves the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington.

11. Is "down on the Administration," and looks forward to a "good time coming"

Mr. Spear offered a supplementary resolution, approving of the course of the Whigs in the last Legislature on the Secretorial question.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table, and the report of the Committee as read adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for one Congressman, from the Northern District.

Mr. Bowie received 93 votes; Mr. Harris, 58; Mr. Woodruff, 30; Mr. Hale, 12; Whole number of votes cast, 193; necessary to a choice, 97. No choice.

The names of Mesers. Woodruff and Hale were then withdrawn.

ithdrawn. On the second ballot, Bowie received 121 votes, and Harris 72.
On motion of Mr. Spear, Mr. Bowie was declared the

On motion of Mr. Spear, and the Convention, and at the manimous nominee.

Mr jor Bowie then addressed the Convention, and at the conclusion of his remarks, which were well received, Mr. Harris was called for, and made a speech which elicited

Harris was called for, and made a spoech which elicited much appliance.

Mr. Haven—I now move that we proceed to ballot for a Congressman-South, as the term is. Carried.
Chair said that neminations might now be made.
A Delegate nominated James M. Crane.
Mr. Alexander said he had heard something that was said about a letter written by Frank Soulé. He wanted, as a delegate from Tholumne, if there was anything of the kind that we should know all about it.
A motion was carried after a considerable debate, that a copy of the letter should be produced and read.
Mr. Haven wanted to know, if this body was going to establish itself into an inquisitorial body, by what rules of evidence it would be governed.
Mr. McDenald—I move that Mr. Soulé have the privilege of addressing the Convention
Some of the Delegates were for reconsidering the vote as to the reading of the letter, and to proceed with the nominations.
Mr. Boruck said that there was no evidence that Mr. Soule had written the letter, that the Convention had no

Sould had written the letter, that the Convention had no right to call for its reading, and that he would advise Mr. Sould not to either avow or disayow the letter.

Mr. Robinson said that it could not be expected that the

The Convention baving met, Mr. Soule was called upon, and the Secretary read a portion of the letter. It appeared that Mr. Soule had been a correspondent of The Alta California from the City of Washington, in March, 1853, at which time the letter purported to have been written. The letter stated that the political action of the Administration was more uncertain and capricious than the climats of California; that it was a pusilianimous Administration; that the writer had never sought office, nor would accept any, from his Excellency the President; that he had refused even an introduction to the President; that at least thereby he had preserved his self respect; and used the term, "roulless creature of the White House."

Mr. Scule appeared, and amid loud cheers proceeded to address the Convention:

Gentlemen: I thank you for this mark of your esteem, its warmth is only eclosed by the feeling of gratitude within

GENTIMERS: I thank you for this mark of your esteem, its warmth is only echoed by the feeling of gratitude within my own breast. I did not know until this morning that any charge of this kird had been brought against me, or I should have alluded to it last evening. I would not swear that the letter is mine, but I think that it is, and to doubt it might be wrong for I know that I did write one or two letters condensing, in certain respects, Mr. Fillmore. I was born a freeman, I have lived a freeman, and I shall die a freeman; I was born and educated a republican, and it shall die a republican. [Loud cheers.] I never was taught to approve that which was wrong, but I have ever sought to condemn it. My conscience never taught me to approve condemn it. My conscience never taught me to approve that which my tense of right, my sense of justice condemn. heers.) Gentlewen, Millard Fillmore, a man nominated by

Gentiemen, Millard Fillmore, a man nominate by Whigs, elected by Whigs—a man whom I worked hard to elect, a man who was indebted more to the Louisiana Rangers than to any other set of men for his success, did nominate, for important offices in California, Democrates and I condemned it then, and I condem it now, and shall condem it to my dying day. [Cheers.] I believe that a man who is elected by a party, owes his allegiance to that party, and that to nominate a political opponent when political friends of admitted ability and character are applying for the same office, is a dereliction of duty. Well, Sir, I was in Philadelphia in 53, and I was told that Mr. Fillmore had sent in a recommendation of G. W. Wright, expected the control of the treasurer of the ing for the same office, is a dereliction of duty. Well, Sir, I was in Philadelphia in '23, and I was told that Mr. Fillmore had sent in a recommendation of G. W. Wright, exmember of Congress, for the office of Sub-Treasurer of the Mint in San Francisco; and I would ask, is there a Whigh here approves the act! [No! no!] If so, I would like to see him. [Cries of no! no!] I condemned it because I believed there were good, able, faithful Whigs who should have had the preference. So in like manner Lt. Beale was nominated for Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and I would ask, who were the candidates for that office at that time! One of them is in this Convention—one of the best men in the Convention—a man that you have sent to represent you in your Legislature—a plain, honest, sensible man—J. B. Tingley—a man who will work in harness and who will die in harness; his name was sent up to the President, with a request that he might be appointed to that office. P. B. Reading's name was also sent up for a nomination, and I would ask, is not he a Whig! [Crics of yes] yes!] Who shall say that Mr. Reading was not worthy of effice! Yet he was overlooked, and Mr. Beale was nominated to Congress. Now Mr. Beale is a gentleman I respect; there is not a Democrati in California that I should prefer to see appointed to office, but I claim that he should not be so appointed to office, but I claim that he should not be so appointed by a Whig Administration; and I confess that at that time I entertained these feelings and if I did write that letter I wrote in view of these facts; it is severe, but I am no man-wurshiper. I never went out of my way to see great men but twice in my life; once to see Daniel Webster, and once to see Hanry Clay. After these nominations were made, Mr. Harvey asked me to attend the President's laves, but I did not, for I felt that he was elected by Whig you was, and should have placed only Whigs in power. I considered that he was not an independent man, but that he owed allegiance to his party. Again, I did n

applause.]
A delegate wanted to know if Mr. Soulé had asked for office under Mr. Fillmore's Administration.
Mr. Soulé—I did not—would not have accepted it.

Central Committee for the ensuing year, reported the fol-

Central Committee for the ensuing year, reported the following names:

Sun Francisco—Baille Peyton, Fred. Billings, E. Wilson, S. W. Halladay, R. Matheson, Geo. H. Hossefross, W. Shear, Sacramento—A. C. Monson, J. Price, J. W. Wingas, A. B. Nixon. San Jose—Juo. H. Mocre. Monterey—Geo. W. Crane. Los Angelos—Juo. A. Lewis, Calaveras—A. B. La Forge. Nevada—Stanton Suckner, Tube—John C. Falf. San Josquin—D. F. Doughas, H. A. Crabb. El Dorado—D. K. Newell. Toulumne—A. A Marshall.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

A Marshall.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.
Joseph R. Beard having received 104 votes, was declared the nominee for Clork of the Supreme Court, and on motion the same was usade unanimous.

Mr. Beard was called before the Convention and briefly

Mr. Beard was called before the Convention and briefly returned bis thanks, assuring the Convention that he would visit every mountain gorge and valley, between the present and the close of the campaign.

After some other proceedings of a formal character, the Convention adjourned sine die

We have thus given a sketch of the several political Conventions held at Sacramento. The Alta California says that an Anti-Nebraska State Convention is rumored. The election takes place in September.

RECORD OF CRIME. RECORD OF CRIME.

EXECUTION.—The execution of Wm. B. Sheppard for the murder of H. C. Day, took place on the 2sth of July. He was hung near the Presideo, in a valley about two miles from San Francisco. There were two military companies out, and an immense concourse of people to witness the execution. Probably ten thousand people were present. Sheppard to the last declared himself inaccent. At the scaled he did not appear at all disconcertal, but moved about and tsiked as if the execution was a matter that did not concern him. This is the second public execution in conformity with the law that has ever taken place in this city.

city.

LYNCH LAW IN SAN JOSE—HORRIBLE TRASSACTION.—
The San Jose Telegraph of the 27th contains the following revolting account of one of those murders commonly distinguished by the term lynching:
Early on Saturday morning a man was seen suspended by the neck to the limb of a tree in the south-eastern part of the city. His bands were tied behind him: his tongue, discolered, was protruding from his month, and the whole appearance of the unfortunate viotim of a misguided sense of duty, indicated that he had been dead for an hour or two. wo.
On this terrible tragedy being communicated to Justice

of Inquest, who found that the name of the deceased was Demasio Berriesan, whose residence was near the New Almaden mines, in this County, and that he came by his death by being hung by the neck from the tree, with a roise, by persons to the dury unknown.

Demasio Berriesan was a young man, of about 20 years of age? a wife, three small collection, a mother and several brothers and sisters and which they reside; and the family contests of a large and valuable tract of land near the New-Almaden mines, upon which they reside; and the family contests of a large and valuable tract of land near the New-Almaden mines, upon which they reside; and the family contests of the Californians.

The particular grounds or evidence of guilt, which led to this man's fearful end, at the hands of a secret association, we have not been able to learn, but rumps alleges that it is on recount of a supposed participation in the murder of Mr. Alexander W. McClure, whose tragical districtions is informed by a gentleman who had just arrived in that city from the above place, that a young man, about twenty five years of age, was hung by the citizens of Greenwood, for the murder of an old man, to years of age, the company of the most work works, which led to a separation. A division was made of the vegetable plat, the young man taking in his portion a plat of squasher, and the other a plat of pumphins. A few days after, meating the works which led to a separation. A division was made of the vegetable plat, the young man taking in his portion a plat of squasher, and the other a plat of pumphins. A few days after, meeting each other on the road, words took place between them which led to blows. The young san struck the other on the head with a stone, rendering him senseless for the time walking off a few steps he heard the old man groan, when as he says, he took pity on him, and it were better to kill him to place him out of his misery, as he was so old he was of nouse to himself or any one calenty of the pimmin was hearded by how here an inve

from Weaverville, in Trinity County, under date of July 19, says:

The Chinese have been for some time preparing for a general fight—the cause for such preparation is the same here as in o her parts of the State, a sectional hatred and clannish difference, brought from their native land. From day to day these differences have increased, although numerous attempts have been made by their leaders and Americans to settle them, but all endeavors were in vain. Patience with them ceased to be a virtue on Saturday last, when they met to fight out their "peot-up wrath," and a bloody fight it was. The parties met in all their accustomed modes of warfare—their banners, shields, lances and helmets, the same as used in their wars at home. On Saturday morning both parties were out skirmishing and drilling; they were designated as the small party and the large party, the former consisting of 140 men, and the latter of shout 400. At about 30 clock in the afternoon he small party charged upon the other. The conflict was short but destructive; the small party were victorious, killing eight of the larger party, and driving the remainder from the ground, and capturing their flag as a trophy of war; the small party had but two men killed. Some ten or twelve on both sides were severely wounded. One white man, who was interfering in the fight by discharging his pistol ut one of the parties was shot dead by some spectator of whom there were about one thousand. All day the greatest excitement prevailed throughout town; some were for, others against their fighting. Our Sheriff did all in his power to stop the difficulty, up to the very latest hour, but he could accomplish nothing—fight they would and fight they did. But their differences are in no better condition now than they were believe. Neither dare go to work; one is afraid of the other,—fight they would their with all the imposing ceremonies of war; they all tarned out in funeral procession and followed the bodies to their graves, accompanied by music, we white men would. The wh 9, says: The Chipese have been for some time preparing for a

MISCELLANEOUS. Know-Northings at Oakland.—From The Almeda Co.

Express we extract the following: "We learn that a
branch of this Society has been organized in our city, but
of the place and time of meeting we know nothing."

KNOW NOTHINGS IN SACHAMENTO.—The State Journal says: "A meeting to organize one of those accret so-cicies was held at Carpenter's Building on Thursday evening. There had been one or two meetings previous at a ball on K-st."

KNOW-NOTHINGS, OR NATIVE AMERICANS.—A paper at Diamond Springs says: It is now an established fact that the Know Nothings have recret organizations over nearly the cutire State. We had thought that in a State like California, whose population is made up from all party of the world. Native Americanism would never raise its hydra-head. But the political desperation of the Waigs and those who with them seek to destroy the Domocratic party, has done the work. The Know-Nothing organisations in this State are therefore intended as a stab at our adopted citizens and the Old Line Democratic party contointy.

Insignation,—The arrival of the Chinese still con-tinues. Nearly one thousand passengers arrived within a forteight, and some eight or "an thousand more are on their way. The bark Libertad, eight, "lays on her passenge from Hoog-Kong, with five hundred passenges," lost her captain and one hundred passengers from the scur y inits weest form. Some thirty or forty more died since reach-

Tax Cnors.—The crops in many parts of the State have been harvested, and the grain is now being brought into market for sale. Prices are very low, owing to the great abundance of everything produced. Barley has been sold as low as one cent per pound, and wheat at 2; cents. The farmers generally do not show a disposition to sell at these rates, but many of them have incurred dobts to raise their crops and will be obliged to sell for what they can get. During the last three or four weeks the grasshoppers have been committing great ravages in the grasshoppers have been committing great ravages in the grasshop pers have been committing great ravages in the grasshop pers have been committing great ravages in the grasshop pers have been entirely destroyed—in others the corn has been out to save it for fodder. These peats have appeared in immerse swarms this summer, and have done a great amount of damage to farmers in different parts of the San Josquin Valley.

Who can BEAT IT!—We sre informed by a gentleman from the Tejon Pass, says The Mariposa Chronacie, that there are three backwoodsness living there who have killed 150 grizzly bears since December last.

OREGON.

Parse from Pertiand are to the 23th July.

DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.—Purser Meade of the sterem "Columbia reports that on the arrival of the Columbia of Port Orford, on the 7th July, the town was found to be completely deserted, every person having gone to the new diggings' which had been discovered some twenty-five miles distant. The character of the gold is much the same as the coarse gold of California, and is said to assay equally as well. One party of four men are said to have taken out some \$6,000 in the short space of two weeks.

GENERAL STANIEDE FOR THE MINES.—There appears to be an unasual excitement among the people hereabout in relation to the gold mines. Hany have left, and otherware leaving duity, for the newly discovered mines.

A NEW GOLD DISCOVERY.—A report reached here yesterday, by the steamer Lot Whitcomb, that gold mines had been discovered near Shoalware Bay, that the citizens had all abandoned their several vocations and gone to digging for the "fifthy lucre. [1b.]

GOLD ON THE CARMEPORDLE RIVER.—We learn from Mr. Huff that valuable mines have been recently discovered on the Cathlepoedle River, some thirty or forty miles above its mouth. Large quantities of gold, silver and rich iron ore have been found on this river. The Cathlepoedle takes its rise at Mount St. Helens, and empties into the Columbia at the lower end of Sauvic's Island. It is also reported that there are rich mines in the vecinity of Mount St. Helens. [Times.

THE PORT ORFORD GOLD MINES.—The Portland Times has letters from Port Orford, one of which, written June 29, says: Xesterday an exploring party returned, con-

Mount St. Helens.

The Port Orrord Gold Mines.—The Portland Times has letters from Port Orford, one of which, written June 29, says: Yesterday an exploring party returned, confirming all the tumors that had previously reached us. The mines are indeed rich and extensive. The gold that I have seen is quite coarse, in lumps of from twenty-five cents to twelve dollars. Six miles have already been prospected, and there seems but little difference in the richness of the diggings. I am assured by experienced California miners that the ground already prospected will give profitable employment to at least 2,000 men. There are only about fifty there at this time. Those now at work are making from \$75 to \$300 per day to the man.

The Oregonian says: "We have reliable information from private letters that the recent gold discoveries within 25 or 30 miles of Port Orford are yielding well, and are as rich as the best mines in California. Mr. Arnoid, purser of steamship Peytons, brought up a quantity of dust from these new gold mines, which resembles the coarse gold from Feather River, California. The Caors.—Wheat is coming in good. There are some complaints of smut, but not to any serious extent. Onts, potators, onions, &c., will be abundant. The weather has been very hot. Barly is good. Corn do.

Convention.—The vote for a Convention was 3,210; against it, 4,679; majority against Convention, 869.

UTAH.

UTAH.

From Mr. M. Crawford, recently from Salt Lake, The

From Mr. M. Crawford, recently from Salt Lake, The Shasta Courier learns that a very large immigration will cross the plains this year—many suppose as large as that of 1849. A large number of families are coming over.

Mr. C. gives a very unfavorable account of matters and things generally in the land of the Saints. Times are hard; and for gentiles, especially, he says, there is no show; the Saints esteeming it no crime to cheat or even steal from them when they get an Oppertunity. Laborer's wages are very low. Mr. C. says that for some time after arriving there he worked at chopping wood, at \$8 per month. All alterward taught school at \$45 per month.

The females are represented to be generally of rather easy virtue; but the punishment of illicit intercourse is death. Divorces are numerous and easy to be obtained; they are granted by the Bishop, who generally makes short work of it, frequently granting a divorce in five minutes after the application is made. The divorced wife generally has another husband in the course of a day or so.

Two companies of the Third Regiment of Artillery, and a detachment of \$9 dragoons, left Sait Lake on the 30th of May for California. The train consists of 79 mule wagons and 300 horses—Capt. Ingalis being in charge of the same.

Capt. Robert Morris, in command of the escort accompanying the surveying party of Lieut Beckwith, arrived

Capt. Robert Morris, in command of the escort accompanying the surveying party of Lieut Beckwith, arrived at Sacramento on the 24th of July. The captain left the Great Salt Lake Valley on the 5th May, and after reaching the Sink of the Humboldt, strock off 70 mites to the northward, and crossed the Sierra Nevada by a new route above Noble's Pass. Lieut. Beckwith parted from Capt. Morris at Fort Reading, to dispose of the effects of the train.

CENTRAL AMERICA. We have files of the Gaceta and Boletin Official of Costa Rica to Aug. 5. The bombardment of San Juan is veho-mently condemned by the Gaceta, which refuses to believe that the act can have been authorized by the Anerican Government. The news from Costa Rica is of no im-

portance. From Nicaragua we hear of the continued progress of the revolution under Castellon. At the last previous advices Chamerro, the head of the old Government and the leader of its forces, was partially blocked in the Plaza of Granada; we now learn that on the 4th of J-Jy, while he had gone ont to head an expedition against Massys, the "democratic "army" got possession of the buildings on the northern side of the Plaza, leaving the forces of Chamorro nothing but the church to make a stand in. A body of Hondurone under Col. Gomez had joined Castellon. The Hondaras Government had besought Mr. Manning, an Englishman long resident in the country, to mediate between the contending parties. The cause of Thamorro seems, however,

From Honduras we learn that the city of Ocotepeque had been occupied by a body of one hundred troops from Guatemala, by way of a diversion in behalf of Chamorro in Nicaragua, the Government of Hondones having cent aid to his antagonist. Hondones will repel this new

THINGS AT SAN JUAN.

THINGS AT SAN JUAN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Eribune.

PUNTA ARENAS, Nicaragus, Aug. 14, 1954.

Since the departure of the Star of the West from this place, on the 29th of July, everything has remained perfectly quies, and little of any inbrest has occurred. All those who left the town on the day of the bombardment have returned, and T. J. Martin, the former Mayor, has been appointed Commandate of the town by Lieut. A. D. Jolly, Commander of the British war schooner Bermads. A negro named McCave, who was sent to arrest Mr. Borland, has been appointed constable. On the 31st of July Captain Hancock of the brig of war Espiegls sent a force of litteen marines and eight armed sailors to this place to take the two paltry iron aannon which Lieut. Jolly did not take when he took the brass piece. These throe pieces of cannon, with some other arms, were taken from San Juan by order of the United States Government, and placed here by Capt. Hollins of the U. S. sloope-f.war Cyane, for safe keeping. They were taken back to San Juan and placed under the flag-staff. The town, phenix-like, is rising from its ashes, One month ago to-day there were but three, buildings in the town, which were left by order of Caps. Hollins that the people might not be demitted of shelter; there are now in course of erection same twenty-six small frame buildings. there are now in course of erection same twenty-six small frame buildings.

· PACIFIC SHIP NEWS.

Port of San Francisco Arrived.

July 15, steamship Sonora, Whiting, Panama; heis Agute, Collina, Oregon; schr. J. M. Ryerson, McCarty, hence for Mendeciae, top turned.

July 16, ship 8t. Lawrence, Trovett, Paget Sound; bark Palmette, Maniy, 31 da fm. Valparaiso.

July 17, ship Messenger, (clipper) Kennedy, 125 da fm. Philadel-phia.

July 18, steamship Cortee Gregoer, San Juan; elector Poyton, Sangaqa, Oregon; barks Gep. E. Webster, (clipper) Frager, Land